

Huger and Tracy Evacuated on the 11th. The Rebels Retreat up the Alabama. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. THE FALL OF PORT BLAKELEY. HEAVY CAPTURES. A NOVEL IMPLEMENT OF WAR. OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLEET, STOCK ALBANY, OFF MOBILE, APRIL 18, 1865. Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that, on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Port Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my dispatch No. 53, dated April 9, the Ocmulgee, Lieut. Commander W. W. Low, and the Iron-clad, were enabled, in consequence of the thorough dragging of the Blakeley River through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierce Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieut. Commander Low, with his rifled gun, shelled, with great precision, Forts Huger and Tracy, and with such effect that both these forts were evacuated on the evening of the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh.

The forts I shall hold until Gen. Canby can garrison them with his troops. This morning I moved, with the gunboats conveying 8,000 men of Gen. Granger's force to the west side of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of attacking Mobile. On our arrival it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defenses and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama River.

The gunboats will, in a few days, unquestionably be captured, unless destroyed by the Rebels themselves. Gen. Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the Mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will undoubtedly be accepted, as the city is now at our mercy. The Navy has already hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the walls of Fort Pinckney and Spanish River Battery. We also have entire possession of Spanish Point Battery and three heavy forts below it, within Ganow's Head. I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats in front of the city to give efficient protection to the loyal inhabitants, of whom I learn there are a great number.

Gen. Canby, with the forces under his command, is at present in Blakeley, though I have constant telegraphic communication with him. I send this dispatch by Lieut. Commander J. H. Gillis, whose vessel, the Milwaukee, was at the Department has been already informed, destroyed by a torpedo. I subsequently gave him charge of the naval battery on shore, with which he rendered very effective service in shelling Fort Alexis and the Spanish Fort. I commend him to the attention of the Department for zeal and gallantry. I am also much indebted to Commander Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing Blakeley River of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing over 150—a service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral Comdg. W. G. Squadron.

Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Sec. Navy, Washington. WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, U. S. STEAM FLAGSHIP STOCK ALBANY, OFF BLAKELEY RIVER, MOBILE BAY, APRIL 18, 1865. Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon R. W. Gifford, giving the names of the men killed and wounded on board the Ocmulgee by the explosion of a torpedo on the 24th inst. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. H. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

To the Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. U. S. STEAMER TALLAHATCHIE, OFF MOBILE, APRIL 18, 1865. Sir: I have the honor to report the capture on board the United States steam monitor Ocmulgee, sunk by the explosion of a torpedo, of Mobile, March 29, 1865. Killed—Lewis Dewart, Master-at-Arms; William Paigher, seaman; John Everhart, ordinary seaman; Charles Taylor, ordinary seaman. Wounded—William G. Boyer, Boatwain's Mate, legs and head; John Jones, legs; Michael McGuire, seaman, head and feet; James Harris, ordinary seaman, head and body; W. G. Fisher, ordinary seaman, head; William H. Fisher, ordinary seaman, legs; Charles Corbair, landsman, head; Nicholas Henderson, landsman, legs. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. R. W. GIFFORD, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. N. Lieut. Commander, W. M. GAMBLE, U. S. N.

The Victory at Port Blakeley. From the New Orleans Delta, 14th. Glorious news comes to us from our gallant army operating around Mobile. By the arrival of the gunboat Tritonia, Capt. Wiggins, yesterday morning, we learn that on Sunday last, the 9th inst., a great victory was achieved by our troops. The divisions of Gen. Andrew and Hawkins (composed principally of colored troops) made an assault upon the Rebel fortifications around Port Blakeley, at 6 o'clock p. m. of the 9th, and after a desperate struggle carried the entire works. The fruits of this glorious victory are 3,500 prisoners, and about 50 pieces of artillery. Among the prisoners are the Confederate Gen. Liddell, Thomas and Crockett. We are sorry to say that our forces lost heavily in the attack. The person from whom we learn the above (for the Tritonia, which was positively sunk) left Gen. Canby's headquarters on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The headquarters of Gen. Canby, Smith, Granger and Steele were all within a stone's throw of each other, and close to the landing at Blakeley. At this time, our informant says, no troops had been sent to Mobile, but no doubt existed that the city had been or would be evacuated. A large fire was observed on Monday evening, which remained plainly visible during the whole night. From a naval officer, also a passenger by the Tritonia, we learn that the evacuation of Mobile began on Monday and was completed on Wednesday. At noon of Wednesday the Union forces entered the city, and the National Guard was there to the breeze from the stocks of the Union Church, Batteries Point and Mackintosh, having been occupied an hour or two previous. A portion of Granger's Corps was in the city, and it was found that but little private property had been destroyed. The Rebel navy-yard was burned on Monday night, and this was probably the first observed at Gen. Canby's headquarters referred to above. The naval detachment about Athens, one gun, and the army detachment about Laura, were both taken up by torpedoes. Two men were killed and four wounded, but in regard to the loss on the Laura we could ascertain nothing.

Later. From the New Orleans Delta, 15th. We have had the pleasure of meeting our friend Col. C. Thomas, of the 3rd Indiana regiment, who came to the city last evening on the steamer Landis. The Colonel left the Bay on Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m., and therefore brings one day's later news than has heretofore been published in this city. He states positively that on Wednesday last, in the afternoon, Mobile was surrendered to our troops. He read to his troops by order of Gen. Canby, the General

Vol. XXV, No. 7,502. THE FUNERAL PAGEANT. The Remains at Baltimore. A Popular Ovation. THE CITY IN TEARS. LYING IN STATE. A FAREWELL LOOK. PROGRESS OF THE CORTEGE. THE JOURNEY TO HARRISBURG. SCENES ON THE ROUTE. ACCOUNTS BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

having sent a dispatch announcing this result of his battles and movements. This was on Wednesday night, on Thursday morning, while in Mobile Bay, he learned that the city had been surrendered to the Mayor and a delegation of citizens to Brig. Gen. Veatch and a portion of the First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Gen. Veatch and his men went to the river point on the steamer Nathaniel P. Banks, where they met the delegation above referred to, and they were received with evidences of satisfaction and joy by the citizens. When the Colonel left, several of our transports could be seen at the Mobile wharf, and numerous Union flags were to be seen in different parts of the city. What a wonderful triumph! The first charge was made by the Confederate troops, and they were repulsed with the fortifications embarked on transports, and, conveyed by two gunboats, proceeded up the Alabama River. The above facts are confirmed by the statements of our friends, Capt. McLean of Gen. Meade's staff, and Capt. Jones and Lieut. Gens. who were on board and are indebted for their kind remembrance of the True Delta.

In regard to the fight at Blakeley, we also learn that the colored troops are not entitled to as much credit as has been given them. The first charge was made by Gen. Girard's Division of Smith's Sixth Corps, and it was not until they were fairly inside the enemy's fortifications that the remainder of the attacking party charged. Girard's Division captured at the first dash 1,700 prisoners, and 3,500 were taken in all during this struggle. In this battle a novel implement of war was used, and one which, according to Rebel statements, was most destructive. General McArthur had a half-dozen mortars made of the wood of the gum tree, and they were used during the whole attack. One shell from a wooden gun is known to have killed and wounded 11 Confederate soldiers, and the Rebels assert they were the most destructive guns used. Two of these wooden mortars have been brought to the city by Col. Thomas and Capt. McLean, and will be open to inspection at the St. Charles Hotel tomorrow. It is the design of these officers to send these "new-fangled" guns to the Chicago Sanitary Commission Fair, to see how much they will bring in aid of the soldiers. One hundred shells were fired from one of these mortars. We learn that the fighting was of a J. Smith started in the direction of Montgomery on Thursday, and in a day or two we may expect to hear of the occupation of that place. We also learn from Col. Thomas that the above estimate of captures by Gen. Canby's army is too small. At Spanish Fort 2,000 men in all were taken, including 2,000 prisoners; at Huger and Tracy 34 guns, at Blakeley 28—making a total of 97 guns. The prisoners will reach about 6,000.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Captured Flag—Interesting Ceremony.—The Assassination—Position of the Army—No News from Sherman. (HARRISBURG, APRIL 18, 1865.) Quite an interesting event took place at headquarters this morning. The Sixth Corps have taken eighteen flags during the recent short campaign, it was arranged that the men who captured them, accompanied by their commands, should march to the vicinity of Gen. Meade's quarters, and there turn in the colors taken from the Rebels. Gen. Meade addressed these heroes in an appropriate speech, in which he thanked them individually for their gallantry, and the entire Corps for the important part they had performed in being the first to break through the enemy's line at Petersburg, as well as for their conduct in pursuing and aiding in the utter defeat and capture of the principal army of the Confederacy. In conclusion, Gen. Meade announced that every man who had taken a flag should have a furlough for thirty days, and that each one should carry his own and present it to the War Department at Washington. The scene was brilliant, and much enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

The announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward and his son was received through out this army with the utmost sorrow. Every man seemed to think it the greatest calamity that could have possibly happened just at this time. Should the assassins be found and turned over to the army to be dealt with their punishment would be swift and sure, and such as to strike into the heart of every sympathizer with treason in the United States. The citizens living in the country here express their deep regret at the occurrence, and think it the worst thing that could possibly have happened for the Southern people just at this juncture. The larger part of this army is now concentrated at Berkeley Junction, and is taking a short rest after their recent hard work. But it is thought that a movement of the main body of troops will soon be made toward Petersburg and Richmond. The cavalry and the colored divisions of the Twenty-fifth Corps have already gone in that direction. In fact such a change will have to be made in a few days, as the capacity of the South Side Railroad in its present condition is wholly inadequate to supply so many troops with rations and animals with forage. The latter have suffered much the past week, and large numbers have been abandoned for want of feed. The train which arrived this evening was thirty-two hours on the road from City Point to the Junction, three or four engines having run off the track at different points. Nothing has been heard here from Sherman; but news of Johnston's surrender is daily expected.

FROM CHARLES SUMNER. The Obsequies—Arrests—A Steamship Ashore. (PORTLAND, ME., Wednesday, April 19, 1865.) The funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Magistrate were solemnized here this morning. A large meeting, composed of army and navy officers, department clerks, and a number of citizens and visitors from Norfolk and Portsmouth, was held. Dr. Craven, Medical Director of the post, presided, and a number of distinguished officers and citizens were chosen Vice-Presidents. After prayer by the Rev. L. P. Moore of West Chester, Pa., Charles Lewis, esq., of Brooklyn, delivered a funeral discourse. Appropriate resolutions were passed, expressing the general grief and sorrow, and exhorting the citizens to refrain from all acts of violence or retaliation. In connection with the terrible plot of the President's assassination, the arrest of several parties well known here, who have been accused of assisting in the plot, and the receipt of a note from the Governor of Louisiana, which led to important developments. The schooner Eliza Neal arrived here this morning, and reports having seen on the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., a steamer (propeller) ashore of Oregon Island, 10 miles north of Cape Hatteras, 200 miles from the coast. Appearances indicated that she had just come ashore. About 100 men had been taken on the steamer, and boats were still removing the troops with which she was loaded. The wind at the time was south-west, sea smooth, and the steamer seemed to be laying easy.

The National Loan. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 21, 1865. Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day amounted to \$2,742,500. The largest Western subscription was for \$250,000 from Chicago, the largest Eastern for \$250,000 from New York, and \$300,000 from Boston. There were 1,911 individual subscriptions. Mackinaw Straits Open. MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 21, 1865. The Straits of Mackinaw are open. The propeller Montgomery arrived here today from Port Sarina. A Present for Mrs. Lincoln. BOSTON, Friday, April 21, 1865. A movement has been started here to raise one hundred thousand dollars, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of respect and veneration, felt by the people for their departed President.

From Porto Cabello. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 21, 1865. Advice from Porto Cabello of April 4 have been received here. The country was quiet. Cotton—Sales at 180c. Sugar a drug in the market. Coffee at 11 1/2c. Hides, \$2.50-\$3.11 per cwt. No freight offering for the United States, and tonnage was not sufficient to supply the demand for Europe.

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At six o'clock this morning the members of the Cabinet and many distinguished individuals met at the Rotunda to pay their last respects to the Chief Magistrate. THE FUNERAL PROCESSION. The Rev. Dr. Gurley offered up a fervent prayer, and at 7:30 the body was placed in a hearse, and followed to the depot by Lieut. Gen. Grant and Staff, and Maj. B. French. Then came the Cabinet, consisting of Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison, Attorney-General Speed, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Patents and Pensions, Gov. Oglesby, Senator Yates, Ex-Senator Browning, a delegation from the State of Illinois, and a number of Senators and Members of Congress. The following general officers were present: Lieut. Gen. Grant, Gen. Meigs, Brig. Gen. McCullum, Gen. Barnard Rucker, Gen. Townsend, Gen. Howe, Maj. Gen. Ekin, Maj. D. C. Welch and Capt. Chas. Powers. The carriage of President Johnson followed the carriage containing Lieut. Gen. Grant. On arriving at the depot, the coffin was placed in the car assigned.

At precisely 8 o'clock the train started. The members of the Cabinet and others who were on the platform, as well as the crowd gathered in the rear of the depot, outside of the line of sentries, standing uncovered until the train passed out of view. LITTLE WILLIE. The remains of little Willie Lincoln accompany those of his father. A Third Account. From Our Special Correspondent. BALTIMORE, Friday, April 21—1 p. m. This morning, at 6 o'clock, appropriate religious services were held at the Rotunda of the Capital, over the remains of the late President, which had rested there since the funeral on Wednesday. Those services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, in the presence of the pall bearers, the Congressional Committee, the entire Cabinet, Governors of States, and many distinguished officers of the army and navy, including Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut. All these followed the honored ashes to the special train at the depot. A vast assemblage of people had gathered there early in the day and looked mournfully on while the cortege passed to the slow music of a dirge, between lines of soldiers, standing at a present arms, the usual position of respect.

Without confusion, almost noiselessly, while bows and stood by with uncovered heads, the hearse was transferred to the funeral car, and promptly at 8 o'clock (the appointed hour) the train moved slowly away—with no discordant sound of the whistle of the locomotive, but on the slight tinkle of a small bell. One group on the platform consisted of Secretaries Stanton, McCulloch, Usher and Welles. Their bowed heads attested their sense of their loss as statesmen and their personal grief. The train consists of nine cars, all deeply yet tastefully draped. The engine above shows any other color than black, it having white interwoven with sable. All the arrangements appear to have been made with great care and forethought, and the special trains will, without doubt, conform exactly to the published timetable. The following is the official list of those invited to accompany the remains. A few of those are not yet on board but will join at Baltimore and Philadelphia: First. The relatives and family friends, viz: Judge David Davis, United States Supreme Court; Hon. C. M. Smith, Hon. N. M. Edwards, both brothers-in-law of Mr. Lincoln, having married sisters of Mr. Lincoln; Gen. J. B. S. Todd, a cousin of Mr. Lincoln; Charles A. Smith and Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Second. The Guard of Honor, viz: Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend, Brig. Gen. Charles Thomas, Brig. Gen. B. A. Eaton, Brevet Major Gen. J. G. Barnard, Brig. Gen. G. C. Ramsey, Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe, Brig. Gen. C. C. McCullum, Major Gen. David Hunter, Brig. Gen. C. Caldwell, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Capt. Wm. R. Taylor, U. S. N., Major T. V. Field, U. S. M. C. Third. The Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence, for the escort, Capt. Chas. Penrose, ordered to this duty, assisted by three clerks, and instructed to provide for the comfort of the whole party, civil and military. Fourth: Dr. Charles B. Brown, embalmer; F. T. Sands, undertaker. Fifth: The Congressional Committee, viz: Maine, Mr. Pike; New-Hampshire, Mr. Rollins; Vermont, Mr. Baxter; Massachusetts, Mr. Hooper; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony; New-Jersey, Mr. Newell; Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan; Maryland, Mr. Phelps; Ohio, Mr. Schenck; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Judin; Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey; Michigan, Thomas W. Ferry; Illinois, Messrs. Yates, Washburn, Farwirth and Arnold; Iowa, Mr. Harlan; California, Mr. Shannon; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Whaley; Nevada, Mr. Nye; Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Idaho, Mr. Wallace. THE ROTUNDA. The noble columns of this place were draped with black cloth, and the walls covered with the same material. The galleries were likewise draped in black. From the base of the dome four large national flags, starting from each cardinal point of the compass and meeting in the center, hung in graceful folds over the catafalque, which was erected, immediately beneath the dome.

THE CATAFALQUE. The catafalque was richly draped, the floor and sides of the dais being covered with black cloth. The canopy was formed of the same material—rich folds drooping from the four corners, and bordered with silver fringe. The corners were adorned with silver stars, the sides and ends of the dais being similarly ornamented. The interior of the canopy was of black cloth, gathered in folded folds to a central point, where was a large star of black velvet, studded with thirty-six stars, one for each State of the Union. The floor of the dais, on which the body of the dead President rested, was bordered with evergreens, japonicas, calla lilies, and other choice flowers. THE SPECTATORS. Upward of 10,000 persons succeeded in obtaining a view of the body, but double that number were denied the coveted privilege, as when the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. arrived the coffin was closed and the remains escorted by the military to the depot of the Northern Central Railroad. At a few minutes past 3 o'clock the funeral train was wending its way toward Harrisburg, Pa.

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These are Judge Davis, Gen. Hunter, and Marshal Lamon, all personal friends. Mr. Painter, of The Inquirer represented his paper at that time. Arriving at Baltimore at 10 a. m., the procession was already formed with space left for the hearse and carriages for those on the train, and with little delay moved on. It is impossible to convey an adequate conception of the number of people who viewed this procession. The whole population of the city must have crowded to the streets along which the cortege was to move. This procession was fully two miles in length, and moved through at least four miles of street. All this distance the sidewalks were densely packed, the windows crowded. Every house was draped, and every countenance sorrowful, many tearful. The colored population—of which there were 30,000 in the city, and the "plain people" seemed most affected—as if it were the crucifixion of another Savior. And this in Baltimore, where four years ago they would have stoned him into death.

I am compelled to close abruptly just as the procession stops at the Baltimore Exchange. C. A. P. Associated Press Account. BALTIMORE, Friday, April 21, 1865. AT THE ROTUNDA. The guard of honor, together with distinguished army and navy officers, including Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut, and members of the Cabinet, and Judge Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled in the rotunda of the Capitol this morning at 7 o'clock, where, after a truly impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, the remains of President Lincoln, under an escort of three companies of the Vermont Guards, were conveyed to the depot, and placed in the hearse car to which the remains of his son Willie had previously been removed, and there the Rev. Dr. Gurley again delivered a brief prayer, concluding with the benediction. A LARGE CROWD. A large concourse of citizens was in attendance as spectators, all more or less impressed with the solemnity of the scene. Among the immediate and most intimate friends of the late President, there were in the train Ward Lamon, United States Marshal, Governor Oglesby, Judge Davis of the United States Supreme Court, Hon. N. W. Edwards and C. M. Smith, brothers-in-law of the late President; Gen. Todd, the cousin of Mr. Lincoln; Col. John Williams, United States Marshal; D. L. Phillips and the Rev. Dr. Gurley. WILLIE LINCOLN. It may be mentioned that the remains of little Willie Lincoln were placed in the interior of the hearse car, immediately in front of those of his father. Mrs. Lincoln has requested that to display be made of her son, but that he not be removed. THE MOURNERS. The following is a list of the gentlemen specially invited to accompany the remains: Relatives and family friends, namely: Judge David Davis, Judge of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. N. W. Edwards, Gen. J. B. S. Todd, Charles Alexander Smith. THE GUARD OF HONOR. Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend, Brig. Gen. Charles Thomas, Brig. Gen. B. A. Eaton, Brevet Major Gen. J. G. Barnard, Brig. Gen. G. C. Ramsey, Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe, Brig. Gen. C. C. McCullum, Major Gen. David Hunter, Brig. Gen. C. Caldwell, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. N., Capt. William R. Taylor, Major T. V. Field, U. S. M. C. The above constituted the guard of honor. Capt. Charles Penrose, Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence for the entire party; Dr. Charles B. Brown, Embalmer, and Frank S. Sands, Undertaker. SENATE DELEGATION. The following on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives: Maine, Mr. Pike; New-Hampshire, Mr. Rollins; Vermont, Mr. Baxter; Massachusetts, Mr. Hooper; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony; New-Jersey, Mr. Newell; Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan; Ohio, Mr. Schenck; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Judin; Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey; Michigan, Thomas W. Ferry; Illinois, Messrs. Yates, Washburn, Farwirth and Arnold; Iowa, Mr. Harlan; California, Mr. Shannon; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Whaley; Nevada, Mr. Nye; Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Idaho, Mr. Wallace. THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION. Gov. Richard J. Oglesby; Gen. Isham N. Haynie, Adjutant-General of the State of Illinois; Col. James H. Rollins, Vermont; Mr. Baxter, Massachusetts; Mr. Hooper, Connecticut; Mr. Dixon, Rhode Island; Mr. Anthony, New-Jersey; Mr. Newell, Pennsylvania; Mr. Cowan, Maryland; Mr. Phelps, Ohio; Mr. Schenck, Kentucky; Mr. Smith, Indiana; Mr. Judin, Minnesota; Mr. Ramsey, Michigan; Thomas W. Ferry, Illinois; Messrs. Yates, Washburn, Farwirth and Arnold; Iowa, Mr. Harlan; California, Mr. Shannon; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Whaley; Nevada, Mr. Nye; Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Idaho, Mr. Wallace. THE GUARD OF HONOR. Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend, Brig. Gen. Charles Thomas, Brig. Gen. B. A. 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